AUGUST, 1789. THE NUMB. 3091.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1789.

An ACT *to regulate the* COLLECTION *of the Duties imposed by law on the Tonnage of* Ships *or* Vessels, *and on* Goods, Wares *and* Merchandizes, *imported into the United States.*

(Concluded from our last.)

AND be it further enacted, That all the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be paid to the collector within ten days after entry made, and before such ship or vessel shall be permitted to clear out; the register of which ship or vessel, at the time of entry, shall be lodged in the office of the collector, and there remain until such clearance.

And be it further enacted, That where any bond for the payment of duties shall not be satisfied on the day it shall become due, the collector shall prosecute for the recovery of the money due thereon, by action or suit at law, in the proper court having cognizance therein; and in all cases of insolvency, or where any estate in the hands of executors or administrators shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debt due to the United States on any such bond shall be first satisfied.

And be it further enacted, That when it shall appear that any goods, wares or merchandize, of which entry shall have been made in the office of the collector, are not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, and that the difference was made with design to defraud the revenue, all such goods, wares and merchandize, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the person making entry, shall be forfeited; and in any such case, or where the collector is suspicious of fraud, and that any such goods, wares or merchandize, are not invoiced at a sum equal to that for which they have usually sold in the place or country from whence they were imported, it shall be the duty of such collector to take the said goods, wares and merchandize into his possession, and retain the same at the risque and expence of the owner or consignee thereof, until their value, at the time and place of importation, according to the principles for estimating the same established by this act, shall be ascertained by two reputable merchants, mutually chosen by the said collector and owner or assignee, and the duties arising upon such valuation shall be first paid, or secured to be paid, as required by this act in other cases of importation.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the collector, or other officer of the customs, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandize, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the presence of two or more reputable merchants, any package or packages thereof, and if upon such examination they shall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making such seizure shall cause the same to be repacked and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith, and the expence of such examination shall be paid by the collector, and allowed in the settlement of his accounts; but if any of the packages so examined be found to differ in their contents from the entry, and it shall appear that such difference hath been made with intention to defraud the revenue, then all the goods, wares or merchandize, contained in such package or packages, shall be forfeited: Provided always, That if the owner or consignee of such goods as shall not be accompanied with the original invoice shall choose to wait the receipt of the invoice, in such case, the collector shall take into his possession all such goods, wares and merchandize, and store the same, at the expence and risque of the owner or consignee, until the invoice shall arrive, or until they agree to have the same valued.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, or other person specially appointed by either of them for that purpose, shall have full power and authority to enter any ship or vessel, in which they shall have reason to suspect any goods, wares or merchandize subject to a duty shall be concealed, and therein to search for, seize and secure any such goods, wares or merchandize; and if they shall have cause to suspect a concealment thereof in any particular dwelling-house, store, building or other place, they or either of them shall, upon application on oath or affirmation to any justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant, to enter such house, store or other place (in the day time only) and there to search for such goods, and if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial; and all such goods, wares and merchandize, on which the duties shall not have been paid or secured, shall be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize, which shall be seized by virtue of this act, shall be put into and remain in the custody of the collector, until such proceedings shall be had as by this act are required, to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited or not, and if it shall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they shall be forthwith restored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof. And if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandize, knowing them to be liable to a seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods so concealed or purchased.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several officers to be appointed or employed by virtue of this act, to make seizure of, and secure any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of this act, as well without as within their respective districts.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer or other person, executing, or aiding and assisting in the seizure of goods, shall be sued or molested for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or justice pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence; and if in such suit the plaintiff be non-suited, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double cost: and in all actions, suits or informations to be brought, where any seizure shall be made pursuant to this act, if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the onus probandi shall be upon such claimant; and if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent, or impede any officer of the customs, or their deputies, or any persons assisting them in the execution of their duty, such persons so offending shall for every offence be fined in a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall, within three months after he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller of the treasury of the United States, and payable to the said United States, conditioned for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law; that is to say, the collector of Philadelphia in the sum of sixty thousand dollars, the collector of New-York fifty thousand dollars, the collector of Boston forty thousand dollars, the collector of Baltimore-town and Charleston thirty thousand dollars, the collector of Norfolk and Portsmouth fifteen thousand dollars, the collectors of Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, of Salem and Beverly, Wilmington, Annapolis, George-town in Maryland, Bermuda Hundred and City Point, and Alexandria, ten thousand dollars each, the collectors of Newbury-Port, Glouceſter, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Portland and Falmouth, New-London, New-Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, Chester, Oxford, York-town, Dumfries, George-town in South-Carolina, Beaufort and Savannah, each five thousand dollars, and all the other collectors in the sum of two thousand dollars each. The naval officers for the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore-town and Charleston ten thousand dollars each, and all other naval officers in the sum of two thousand dollars each. The surveyors of the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore-town, and Charleston, five thousand dollars each, and all other surveyors one thousand dollars each; which bonds shall be filed in the office of the said comptroller, and be by him severally put in suit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the condition thereof.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid to the collectors, naval-officers and surveyors, to be appointed pursuant to this act, the fees and per centage following, that is to say; to each collector, for every entrance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen or upwards, two dollars and an half; for every clearance of any ship or vessel, of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, two dollars and an half; for every entrance of any ship or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons, one dollar and an half; for every clearance of any ship or vessel under one hundred tons, one dollar and an half; for every permit to land goods, twenty cents; for every bond taken officially, forty cents; and for every permit to load goods for exportation, which are entitled to a drawback, thirty cents; for every official certificate, twenty cents; for every bill of health, twenty cents; for every other official document, (registers excepted) required by the owner or master of every vessel, not before enumerated, twenty cents; and where a naval officer is appointed to the same port, the said fees shall be equally divided between the collector and the said naval officer, apportioning to each his moiety of the necessary expences of stationary and the rent of an office, to be provided by the collector in the place of his residence, most convenient for the trade of the district, in which the said collector and naval officer shall each have at least one separate room; and the said fees shall be received by the collector, who shall settle the accounts monthly, and pay to the naval officer the balance which may be due to him on such monthly settlement. To each surveyor there shall be allowed, for all the services required by law to be performed by such surveyor on board any ship or vessel of one hundred tons and upwards, and having on board goods, wares and merchandize subject to duty, three dollars; for the like services on board any ship or vessel of less than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods, wares and merchandize subject to duty, one and an half dollars; on all vessels not having on board goods, wares and merchandize subject to duty, two thirds of a dollar; all which fees shall be paid to the collector, by the master or owner of the ship or vessel in which the services are performed, and the said collector shall pay weekly to the surveyor the fees so received; to each inspector there shall be allowed, for every day he shall be actually employed in aid of the customs, a sum not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents, to be paid by the collector out of the revenue, and charged to the public; to the measurers, weigher and gaugers respectively, for their services, shall be allowed, and paid by the collector out of the revenue, for the measurement of one hundred bushels of salt or grain, eighteen cents; for the measurement of every hundred bushels of coal, twenty-five cents; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, one cent; for the gauging of every cask six cents. There shall moreover be allowed to the collectors at each of the following ports, to wit: Boston, Salem and Beverly, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth, and Charleston, one half a per centum on the amount of all monies by them respectively received and paid into the treasury of the United States; and to the collector of each of the other ports by this act established, one per centum on the amount of all monies by them respectively received and paid into the treasury of the United States. Every collector, naval-officer and surveyor, shall cause to be affixed and constantly kept in some public and conspicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and in case of failure therein, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs, in any court having cognizance thereof, to the use of the informer; and if any officer of the customs shall demand or receive any greater or other fee, compensation or reward, for executing any duty or service required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for each offence, recoverable in manner aforesaid, for the use of the party aggrieved.

And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act shall be received in gold and silver coin only, at the following rates, that is to say, the gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineness, at eighty-nine cents for every penny-weight. The Mexican dollar at one hundred cents; the crown of France at one dollar and eleven cents; the crown of England at one dollar and eleven cents; and all silver coins of equal fineness at one dollar and eleven cents per ounce.

And be it further enacted, That all the drawbacks allowed by law on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize imported, shall be paid or allowed by the collector at whose office the said goods, wares and merchandize were originally entered, and not otherwise, retaining one per centum for the benefit of the United States.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize entitled to drawback shall be reladen, before an entry shall be made with the collector of the port from whence such goods are intended to be exported; which entry shall contain a particular account of the casks and packages, the marks, numbers and contents, the cost thereof, the vessel or vessels in which they were imported, and the place or places imported from; and the person or persons intending to export such goods, shall give bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, that the same, or any part thereof, shall not be relanded in any port or place within the limits of the United Sates, as settled by the late treaty of peace; and shall moreover make oath or affimation as to the truth of the entry, that the goods, wares and merchandize, are in quantity, quality and value as therein expressed, according to the inward entry thereof, which entry was duly made at the time of importation pursuant to the directions of this act; and that the quality is the same as at the time of importation; and the exporter of such goods shall not be entitled to draw back the duties, until at least six months after the exportation thereof, and until he shall produce to the collector with whom such outward entry is made, a certificate in writing of two reputable merchants, at the foreign port or place in which the same were landed, together with the oath or affirmation of the master and mate of the vessel in which they were exported, certifying the delivery thereof; but in case any vessel shall be cast away, or meet with such unavoidable accidents as to prevent the landing such goods, a protest in due from of law, made by the master and mate, or some of the seamen, or in case no such protest can be had, then the oath or affirmation of the exporter shall be received in lieu of the other proofs herein directed, unless there shall be good reason to suspect the truth of such oath or affirmation, in which case it shall and may be lawful for the collector to require such further proof as the nature of the case may demand. Provided also, That no goods, wares or merchandize imported, shall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid, or secured to be paid thereon, unless such duties shall amount to twenty dollars at the least; nor unless they shall be exported in the same cask, package or packages, and from the port or district into which they were originally imported, and moreover shall be reladen under the inspection of the collector, naval-officer, or surveyor of the port.

And be it further enacted, That the sums allowed to be paid by law on the exportation of dried or pickled fish, and of salted provisions, shall be paid by the collector of the port or district from whence the same shall be exported: Provided, That due entry thereof shall be first made, and bonds given, as in case of drawbacks, and that no such allowance shall be made, unless it shall amount to three dollars at the least upon any one entry.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, entered for exportation with a view to draw back the duties or to obtain any allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, shall be landed in any port or place within the limits of the United States aforesaid, all such goods, wares and merchandize shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, together with the vessel from which such goods shall be landed, and the vessels or boats used in landing the same, and all persons concerned therein shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months: and for discovery of frauds, and seizure of goods, wares and merchandize, relanded contrary to law, the several officers established by this act shall have the same powers, and in case of seizure the same proceedings shall be had, as in the case of goods, wares and merchandize imported contrary to law: And for measuring, weighing or gauging goods for exportation, the same fees shall be allowed as in like cases upon the importation thereof.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer of the customs shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe, reward or recompence for conniving, or shall connive at a false entry of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares or merchandize, and shall be thereof convicted, every such officer shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more then two thousand dollars for each offence, and be forever disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States; and any person giving or offering any bribe, recompence or reward, for any such deception, collusion or fraud, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less then two hundred, nor more then two thousand dollars for each offence: And in all cases where an oath or affirmation is by this act required from a master, or other person having command of a ship or vessel, or from an owner or consignee of goods, wares and merchandize, if the person so swearing or affirming shall swear or affirm falsely, such person shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court before whom the conviction shall be had, so as the fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed twelve months.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties accruing by any breach of this act shall be sued for and recovered with costs of suit, in the name of the United States, in any court proper to try the same, by the collector of the district where the same accrued, and not otherwise, unless in case of penalty relating to an officer of the customs: and such collector shall be, and hereby is authorised and directed to sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and to distribute and pay the sum recovered, after first deducting all necessary costs and charges according to law. And all ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandize, which shall become forfeited by virtue of this act, shall be seized, libelled and prosecuted as aforesaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; and the court shall cause fourteen days notice to be given of such seizure and libel, by causing the substance of such libel, with the order of the court thereon, setting forth the time and place appointed for trial, to be inserted in some public newspaper, nearest the place of seizure, and also by posting up the same in the most public manner for the space of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial; and proclamation shall be made in such manner as the court shall direct; and if no person shall appear to claim such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, the same shall be adjudged to be forfeited; but if any person shall appear before such judgment of forfeiture, and claim any such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and shall give bond to defray the prosecution thereof, and to respond the cost in case he shall not support his claim, the court shall proceed to hear and detetmine the cause according to law: And upon the prayer of any claimant to the court, that any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof, should be delivered to such claimant, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, who shall be sworn in open court for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisement shall be made at the expence of the party on whose prayer it is granted; and on the return of such appraisement, if the claimant shall, with one or more sureties, to be approved of by the court, execute a bond in the usual form to the United States, for the payment of a sum equal to the sum at which the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize so prayed to be delivered be appraised, the court shall by rule order such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered to the said claimant, and the said bond shall be lodged with the proper officer of the court; and if judgment shall pass in favour of the claimant, the court shall cause the said bond to be cancelled; but if judgment shall pass against the claimant, as to the whole or any part of such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and the claimant shall not within twenty days thereafter pay into the court the amount of the appraised value of such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize so condemned, with the costs, the bond shall be put in suit: and when any prosecution shall be commenced on account of the seizure of any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and judgment shall be given for the claimant or claimants, if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried, that there was a reasonable cause of seizure, the same court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the claimant shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to action, judgment or suit, on account of such seizure or prosecution. Provided, That the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, be after judgment forthwith returned to such claimants, his or their agents:

[*For the remainder see the fourth page.*]

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN *and* CITIZENS *of* Philadelphia.

An ORDINANCE *for the regulation of the Market held in Second ſtreet, on the Third and Sixth days of the week, called* Tueſdays *and* Fridays.

1. IT is hereby ordained and enacted, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That a market ſhall be held in the ſaid city of Philadelphia on every the third and ſixth days of the week, called Tueſdays and Fridays, throughout the year, to begin at day light, and end at three o'clock in the afternoon, between the firſt day of April and firſt day of September; and at four o'clock between the firſt day of September and firſt day of April following; and, that the limits and extent of the ſaid market ſhall be and extend throughout the ſpace called New-Market Square, from the ſouth line of Pine-ſtreet ſouthward, to the north line of Cedar-ſtreet incluſive.

2. And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the carts, waggons, and carriages bringing proviſions to the ſaid market for ſale, and remaining there during the market hours, ſhall be drawn up and placed in a line on each ſide of the ſhambles, and as near thereto as may be convenient, extending north and ſouth, leaving, nevertheleſs, the whole of the ſpace between the ſhambles, nearly oppoſite Lombard-ſtreet, vacant, and leaving intervals between each carriage for the inhabitants to croſs from the foot ways on the ſides of the ſquare into the ſhambles, and leaving the remainder of the ſtreets on each ſide of the ſhambles, next to the poſts, open and free for the paſſage of other carts, carriages and horſes, at all times.

3. And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all perſons bringing proviſions to the ſaid market for ſale, who cannot be accommodated with ſtalls under the ſhambles, ſhall arrange themſelves, their ſeats, benches, baſkets, veſſels and proviſions, in a double row, facing each other on each ſide of the brick pavement in the middle of the ſaid ſquare, in lines extending from the ends of the ſhambles each way, leaving, nevertheleſs, a ſpace of the breadth of twenty feet vacant between the two ſtands of ſhambles oppoſite Lombard-ſtreet, and an interval of the breadth of three feet in every diſtance of twenty feet, for the inhabitants to paſs to and from the market and ſides of the ſtreets.

4. And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no butcher or other perſon ſhall ſlaughter or kill any beaſt within the limits of the ſaid market, or lay any garbage, dung, or offal therein, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of Five Dollars for every offence, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, before the Mayor, or any Alderman of the ſaid city, as debts under forty ſhillings are recoverable, one half of which ſum ſhall go to the plaintiff, and the other half to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, for the uſe of the city.

5. And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon whatſoever ſhall, at any time in market-hours, or without, ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any beer, cyder, or ſpiritous liquors of any kind, mixed or unmixed, by retail, within the limits of the ſaid market, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of Three Dollars for every offence, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

6 And in order to prevent the frauds, abuſes and miſtakes to which the weighing by ſteel-yards is liable, it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no ſteel-yards ſhall be uſed within the ſaid market; but all fleſh, flour, and other proviſions of every kind, ſold by weight, ſhall be weighed by ſcales and weights, duly ſtamped and regulated by the officer legally appointed for that purpoſe, ſuch ſcales and weights to be provided by the ſeller; and if any perſon ſhall be guilty of ſelling by ſteel-yards, or by unjuſt weights, or by ſcales falſely balanced, he or ſhe ſhall pay a fine of Five Dollars, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

7. And whereas the great encreaſe of huckſters within the city for ſome years paſt has tended to enhance the prices of proviſions and neceſſaries of life, has taken many able bodied people from other more uſeful employments, and they have become an incumbrance and nuiſance to the city at large, and eſpecially to the market, it is therefore ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no huckſter or other perſon ſhall purchaſe, with intent to ſell the ſame again, any proviſions or fruit of any kind, within the limits of the ſaid market, before the hour of ten in the morning of any market day, under the penalty of forfeiting for every offence the ſum of Three Dollars, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein above mentioned; and that no huckſter or other perſon ſhall ſell, or expoſe to ſale, within the limits of the ſaid market, on any day, or at any hour, any proviſions or fruit of any kind whatſoever, which have been purchaſed from the inhabitants of the country, bringing, or who had brought the ſame within the city for ſale in the ſaid market, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of Three Dollars, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein above mentioned.

8. And it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be the duty of the Clerk of the ſaid market, and his Deputies, to attend in the ſaid market from the beginning to the end of the hours of market, on market days, and on ſuch other days and at ſuch other hours as ſhall be neceſſary, in order to enforce obedience to all and every the rules and regulations which ſhall, from time to time, be ordained and enacted touching the ſaid market, and to prevent all blown, unſound, or unwholeſome proviſions from being ſold or expoſed to ſale within the ſame; and to weigh, try and examine all bread, butter, lard and other articles of proviſions, ſold in loaves or lumps of a given or accuſtomed weight, to ſee that the ſame are of the due weight for which the ſame are offered, or ought to be; and to try all ſcales, weights and meaſures, by which any proviſions, offered for ſale in the ſaid market, are to be weighed or meaſured; and to enforce the payment and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures which by this ordinance, or by any act of General Aſſembly, or by common law, are inflicted on any perſons offending againſt the rules and regulations of markets in general, or of the ſaid market in particular; and to decide all diſputes and differences which may ariſe in the ſaid market between buyers and ſellers, touching weight and meaſure of the things bought and ſold; and to examine all perſons ſuſpected of ſelling proviſions as huckſters, at ſecond hand; and to proſecute, according to the directions of this ordinance, all ſuch as ſhall be found offending againſt the ſame, and to collect all and every the rents of the ſtalls in the ſaid market, and forthwith to pay the ſame to the Treaſurer of the Corporation, taking his receipts for the ſame; and to prevent any huckſters or other perſons (except butchers, and country people, bringing the produce of their farms to market for ſale) from expoſing to ſale any goods, wares, merchandizes, proviſions or other things whatſoever, on any days, or at any hours, but on market days, and in market hours, and on market days, and in market hours, in any other manner than are herein above directed; and to cauſe all the pavements under the ſeveral rows of ſhambles to be ſwept, and all dirt, filth and ſnow to be removed from the ſame into the open ſtreets, by the ſides of the ſhambles, in order that the dirt and filth may be removed by the ſcavengers of the city, at leaſt once in every week; and if the ſaid ſcavengers ſhall neglect their duty in this behalf, to give information to the Commiſſioners for that purpoſe appointed; and generally to do and perform all things which to the office of Clerk of the market doth or ſhall appertain.

9. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Clerk of the market who ſhall perform the duties by this ordinance required ſhall be entitled to detain, out of the rents of the ſtalls to be by him collected and paid to the Treaſurer, after the rate of Two Pounds Ten Shillings in every Hundred Pounds, and no more, for collecting and paying the ſame. And that the Clerk of the market ſhall not receive or take from any perſons whatever, ſtanding in the market, any fee, perquiſite or reward to his own uſe: And that the Clerk of the market ſhall have and receive for all his ſervices, in performing the duties required by this ordinance, the ſum of Thirty Pounds, and the further ſum of Twelve Pounds ſhall be allowed to him for one or more perſons who ſhall perform the menial parts of the ſervice; which ſums ſhall be paid in quarterly portions, by orders to be drawn by the Mayor on the Treaſurer of the Corporation, and be by him paid out of the monies in his hands, and allowed to him in the ſettlement of his accounts.

10. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Clerk of the market, before he ſhall enter upon the duties of his office, ſhall, jointly and ſeverally, with two ſureties, to be approved in Common-Council, become bound to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds,---with condition thereunder written, That if he ſhall in all things well and faithfully perform all and ſingular the duties required of him as a Clerk of the market, by an ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, paſſed the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, entituled "An ordinance for "the regulation of the market held in Second-ſtreet, in the ci"ty of Philadelphia, on the third and ſixth days of the week, "called Tueſdays and Fridays;" and do, and ſhall well and truly pay to the Treaſurer of the ſaid Corporation for the time being, all and ſingular the monies received by him for the rents of the ſtalls in the ſaid market, deducting only thereout Two and an Half per Centum for collecting and paying the ſame; then this obligation ſhall be void, otherwiſe it ſhall be and remain in full force and virtue.

11. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Mayor or the ſeveral Aldermen, before whom any of the penalties or forfeitures hereby inflicted ſhall be recovered, ſhall receive and retain one equal moiety of all and every the ſums of money by them ſo adjudged and recovered; and ſhall once in every three months render an account thereof, and of the perſons from whom the ſame ſhall be ſeverally recovered and received, and pay the amount thereof to the Treaſurer of the Corporation.

12. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforſaid, That if any butcher or other perſon ſhall ſell, or offer for ſale, in either of the markets of this city, any meat which has been blown, every ſuch butcher or other perſon ſhall pay a fine of Four Dollars, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

13. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this ordinance ſhall take effect on the firſt day of September next.

Signed, by Order of the Board.
SAMUEL POWEL, Mayor.

Enacted and paſſed into an Ordinance, at Philadelphia, the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.
ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 14, 1789.

In committee of the whole. The firſt article of the report being read, Mr. Gerry roſe and objected to the ſentence, "Government being intended for the benefit of the people."

After conſiderable debate this queſtion was put and carried.

Second amendment: From art. 1, ſec. 2, par. 3, ſtrike out all between the word "direct" and "until ſuch," and inſtead thereof, inſert "after the firſt enumeration there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that the number of repreſentatives ſhall never be leſs than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and ſeventy-five; but each ſtate ſhall always have at leaſt one repreſentative."

Mr. Vining propoſed, after the words, "one hundred and ſeventy-five," to inſert theſe words, "that where the number of inhabitants of any particular ſtate amounts to 45000, they ſhall be entitled to two repreſentatives." This was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. Ames moved, that the word "thirty" ſhould be ſtruck out, and forty inſerted, ſo that the ratio of repreſentation ſhould be one for forty thouſand. This motion he ſupported by a lengthy ſpeech: many other gentlemen alſo ſpoke on the ſubject.

The motion for ſtriking out 30000, in order to inſert 40000, was negatived.

Mr. Sedgwick moved, that the words "one hundred and ſeventy-five" ſhould be ſtruck out, and two hundred inſerted.

Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Sherman, Madiſon, Laurence, Gerry, Livermore, Page, Tucker, and Stone, ſeverally ſpoke upon this motion, which was finally carried in the affirmative---The paragraph as amended was agreed to by the committee.

The third amendment is "art. 1, ſec. 2, par. 3---Strike out all between the words "direct" and "until ſuch," and inſtead thereof, inſert "but no law varying the compenſation ſhall take effect, until an election of repreſentatives ſhall have intervened. The members."

This clauſe was debated for a ſhort time, and then the queſtion being taken, it was carried.

Mr. Leonard had leave of abſence for one month.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 15, 1789.

In committee of the whole, on amendments to the conſtitution, the fourth amendment under conſideration; viz. art. 1, ſec. 9, between par. 2 and 3 inſert "no religion ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, nor ſhall the equal rights of conſcience be infringed."

Mr. Sylveſter ſaid he doubted the propriety of the mode of expreſſion uſed in his paragraph; he thought it was liable to a conſtruction different from what was intended by the committee.

Mr. Sherman. It appears to me beſt that this article ſhould be omitted entirely: Congreſs has no power to make any religious eſtabliſhments; it is therefore unneceſſary.

Meſſrs. Carroll, Huntington, Madiſon, and Livermore made ſome obſervations: The laſt propoſed that the words ſhould be ſtruck out, to ſubſtitute theſe words, "Congreſs ſhall make no laws touching religion or the rights of conſcience.

The queſtion on this motion was carried.

Fifth amendment. The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and of the rights of the people peaceably to aſſemble and conſult for their common good, and to apply to government for the redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed.

Mr. Sedgwick moved to ſtrike out the words "aſſemble and;" this is a ſelf evident, unalienable right of the people, ſaid he, and it does appear to me below the dignity of this houſe, to inſert ſuch things in the conſtitution. The right will be as fully recognized if the words are ſtruck out, as if they were retained: for if the people may converſe, they muſt meet for the purpoſe.

This motion was oppoſed by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Page, Mr. Vining and Mr. Hartley; and the queſtion being taken it was negatived.

Mr. Tucker moved to inſert theſe words, to inſtruct their repreſentatives. This produced a long debate---Speakers---Meſſrs. Hartley, Page, Clymer, Sherman, Jackſon, Gerry, Madiſon, Smith (S. C.) Stone, Livermore, Sedgwick, Ames, and Wadſworth.

The queſtion on the motion being at length taken, it was negatived by a large majority; and then the committee agreed to the amendment in its original form.

The committee roſe, and the chairman reported progreſs.

Mr. Ames introduced a motion, that all queſtions on amendments ſhould be determined in committee by two thirds of the members. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Auguſt 17, 1789.

In committee of the whole, on the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution.

The 6th and 7th amendments were agreed to without alteration.

In the 8th, on motion of Mr. Laurence, after the words "nor ſhall" theſe words were inſerted, "in any criminal caſes." The 9th was adopted without alteration. In the 10th, on motion of Mr. Benſon, after the words "and effects," theſe words were inſerted, "againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures." 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th were agreed to in their original form. The committee then roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 18, 1789.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the poſt-office, brought in a reſolve, which, with the preamble, was to the following effect, that as the ſhortneſs of the time previous to the adjournment would not admit of making the neceſſary arrangements, therefore reſolved, that the poſt maſter-general be directed to continue the poſt-office upon the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by the late Congreſs, and that he be authoriſed to make the neceſſary contracts, &c.

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion upon the ſubject of amendments, to this purport, that ſuch amendments to the conſtitution of the United States as have been propoſed by the different ſtates, which are not in the report of the ſelect committee, be referred to a committee of the whole houſe; and that thoſe, with the amendments propoſed by that committee, be included in one report. This motion was introduced by a lengthy ſpeech upon the ſubject of amendments at large, and was ſeconded by Mr. Sumpter; this brought on a warm debate, which continued till near one o'clock; when the queſtion being called for from various parts of the Houſe, the Ayes and Noes were required by Mr. Gerry. Upon which Mr. Vining called for the previous queſtion, and the Ayes and Noes were then required upon that alſo; this occaſioned a further debate; at length the Speaker directed the Clerk to call the Ayes and Noes on---ſhall the main queſtion be put?

Noes, Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimmons, Foſter, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heiſter, Huntington, Laurence, Lee, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith (S. C.) Smith (M.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop. 34.

Ayes, Meſſrs. Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Livermore, Page, Parker, Van Renſſelaer, Sherman, Stone, Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker. 16.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the ſelect committee.

The five remaining amendments were agreed to by the committee, with ſome little variation. They then roſe, and the chairman reported their proceedings, which it was ordered ſhould lie on the table for the conſideration of the members.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing the Houſe that they had concurred, with one amendment, in the bill to provide for the neceſſary expences attending negociations and treating with the Indian tribes, &c.

The propoſed amendment is, to ſtrike out "forty," and inſert "twenty," which would make the proviſion for the expences twenty thouſand inſtead of forty thouſand dollars.

Mr. Tucker preſented a number of papers, containing ſeventeen propoſed amendments to the conſtitution; which were read and laid on the table.

The committee on the ſubject of the diſputed election of the members from New-Jerſey brought in a report, containing a ſtate of facts reſpecting ſaid election, which was read, and then the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 19, 1789.

Took up the bill to provide for the neceſſary expences attending negociations and treating with the Indian tribes, as ſent from the Senate yeſterday, and concurred with their amendment.

The Houſe then went into conſideration of the report of the committee on the ſubject of amendments.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, it was agreed to propoſe to the ſtate legiſlatures theſe amendments, by way of ſupplementary propoſitions to the original conſtitution, and not have them incorporated in that inſtrument as had been agreed to in the committee of the whole Houſe----

But not having time to go through the whole, the Houſe adjourned.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

RAN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, ſhe took ſeveral clothes with her, that her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Auguſt 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th of July laſt, in Bucks county, four miles above Trenton ferry, a ſhortiſh well ſet Negro man, near 40 years old, of a yellowiſh complexion, yellow teeth, and marked with the ſmall-pox, can play on the fiddle; had on a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, ſhort light coloured coat, made of tow and wool, twilled and fulled. Any perſon who brings him to his maſter, or lodges him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1789. ‡ PETER VANSANT.

NEWBURY-PORT, August 12.

Is it not surprising, that, after all the patriotic eloquence which has been employed upon the subject, the public should still prefer many foreign manufactures to their own? For instance---linen may be had of the Scotch and Irish people who manufacture it, back in the country, at three quarters the price of that we import, and yet those hardy and industrious people are suffered to want employ, while we are wearing that of foreign make, at twenty-five per cent. higher price! ! !

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) August 11.

The thermometer stood yesterday at two o'clock, in the shade, at 92 degrees above o, which is but 6 degrees below blood heat; and in the sun, at the same time, at 109½, which is but two degrees below fever heat.

Late accounts from Cuba inform, that the port of Havanna is open for the importation of slaves in vessels of all nations, and that the ports of Principe and St. Jago were also to be opened for the same purpose in a few days, under certain restrictions, the purport of which were daily expected to be anounced by a proclamation at the Havanna. This step is taken to encourage two merchants of Liverpool, who have promised to give Spain a monopoly of the slave trade, if Great-Britain throws it up.

To our knowledge of America, a large and valuable addition may soon be expected, for several of the inhabitants of Canada had the spirit, about two years since, to send, at their own expence, different persons to traverse that vast continent, from the river St. Lawrence westward to the opposite shore.

NEW-YORK, August 20.

Upwards of twenty persons fell unhappy victims to the heat of last week; and it is said, that as many of them died by over labouring as by drinking cold water. Raw rum has been found exceedingly pernicious in this extreme heat;---a man who was seen intoxicated but a few moments before, suddenly fell on one of those days---and the cry was---"Poor fellow! he has certainly drank too much cold water!" Cold water has however been instantaneously fatal in several instances.

August 22. Yesterday the President of the United States was pleased to appoint Cyrus Griffin and David Humphreys, Esquires, to be Commissioners for negociating a treaty with the southern Indians, in addition to Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; appointed for that purpose on Thursday last. And the Senate of the United States, taking the same into consideration, have been pleased to advise and consent thereto.

The President of the United States will this day, at 11 o'clock, meet the Senate in their chamber of Congress, to confer with them upon the important subject of the approaching negociations and treaties with the southern Indians; and to make the necessary previous arrangements of that business. This intention was announced to the Senate by message on Thursday last.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 26.*

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that on Monday last the oath and affirmation to the constitution of the United States was taken by every member of the Legislatue of this state. This event, it is expected, will extinguish party spirit in Pennsylvania, especially as it insures us a Convention to alter our state government. The two parties which have divided Pennsylvaina for thirteen years, took their rise with the present constitution, and they can never cease, till the PEOPLE exercise their right of amending it.

We hear that several Grand Juries have signed petitions to the Legislature for calling a State Convention. Every freeman knows the respectability and independency that belongs to those bodies, which may be considered perhaps as the truest representatives of the sense of a county. To the honor of the two least populous counties in the state (Huntingdon and Luzerne) they have given the most unequivocal proofs of their readiness to change the state constitution, although it *unduly* gives them equal power in the Executive Council and in the Council of Censors, with Chester, Lancaster and York, each of which has seven times their population. This frank deportment proves that the people of Pennsylvania understand and love *equal liberty.*

A correspondent is well pleased that the affair of *the milage and the Door-keepers wages* has occured in the proceedings of Congress. It appears that one House has already made considerable alterations in that matter in favor of œconomy, and there is no doubt the other will do the same, so that it will yet be right. From evil good will arise; for the people have spoken their minds, about expence and money, upon this occasion, with such freedom, that it will always be remembered by the two Houses, when money matters are before them, and many a saving will thereby arise to the United States.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the House of Representatives, dated August 21, to his friend in this city.

"I am sorry to hear that any part of the conduct of our House should not meet with the approbation of our constituents. The allowance of Six Dollars a day to a Delegate is no more than the sum given for many years by the state of Pennsylvania to her Delegates, and is less than was given, under the old confederation, by all the other states, except New-Jersey. Massachusetts gave her Delegates a Guinea a day, and paid all their expences of board, &c. besides. Virginia and South-Carolina gave Half a Joe a day to their Delegates. Had we struck a medium from the guides which the states have left us, our wages would have been nearer Seven than Six Dollars a day. The sums granted by the states to their Delegates were paid during the *whole* year, whereas the sum voted for us will be paid only *two or three months* in the year. This will make an immense difference in favor of the present government in point of expence. Our constituents, in complaining, forget the sacrifices we make of domestic happiness, time, and even health, to their service. They forget too the difficulties and labor of our present arduous employment, or they would not begrudge the wages of a head clerk in a compting-house, or of a tide-water in the service of the United States. If that policy should govern which you speak of in your letter, you can never expect men of small fortunes to accept of seats in Congress, and many such possess eminent talents for public life. On the contrary, your government will be administred only by a few aristocratic nabobs, *who* can afford to live without wages upon the income of large estates. Should this be the case, then farewel to the liberties of our country. Those, who complain of the salaries of the Clerks and Door-keepes, do not know that they hold very responsible offices. All the papers of Congress are committed to them, and they are obliged to attend the House at all hours, in order to wait upon committees. Such men should surely be placed above temptation. I hope Pennsylvania, which took the lead in an early and unequivocal attachment to the fœderal constitution, will not set an example of *parsimony* to the other states, and thereby betray the government into the hands of a few rich and idle men, who, in a little while, will neither know nor care for their more numerous fellow-citizens in midling or indigent circumstances."

We heartily congratulate our country friends upon their having secured the late BOUNTIFUL GIFT OF PROVIDENCE in their abundant harvest, and we hope that they will industriously pursue the good work of husbandry in sowing yet larger and yet better cultivated fields in the approaching seed-time.

It is with pleasure we observe societies established in the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, for the purpose of encouraging agriculture and domestic manufactures. Similar societies in every county of the state, well supported, would greatly tend to promote the prosperity and preserve the liberties of this country. Agriculture and an attention to such manufactures, the principal part, or the whole of which can be made in our own families, are objects of great importance to this country, in a political and moral view.

Extract of a letter from Charleston (S. C.) dated August 10.

"On Thursday evening, the 5th instant, the schooner Hermitage, Andrew Marshall, commander, arrived here from New-Providence, and on the succeeding day, the schooner Swift arrived from the same place, with letters to some gentlemen here, advising that Marshall had escaped at midnight from New-Providence, with the vessel and cargo, without either signing bills of lading or clearing out at the custom-house. On the 6th instant Marshall was applied to by a gentleman, who is attorney for a house in New-Providence, for payment of a sum of money, owing by him: he agreed to give a bill of sale on the vessel, which was accordingly executed, and the same day made an entry of the vessel and cargo at the custom-house, and was to have discharged the cargo next morning.---But between the hours of ten and eleven at night, he clandestinely set off with the vessel and cargo, and got as far as the north breakers, next to Sullivan's Island, where the vessel got aground, and was boarded by a boat that was sent in pursuit of her, in a very short time afterwards, when Marshall was secured. Every effort was used to get the vessel off without effect, being obliged to abandon her about six in the morning, and she soon afterwards went to pieces. Marshall, with the crew, were brought up to town, and after examination, he was committed to prison, where he remains for trial.

*** *The Piece signed* Detector, *in answer to* Spectatorum, *in our last, came to hand too late for this week, but will be inserted in our next.*

An ACT *to establish an* Executive Department, *to be denominated the* Department of War.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated the Department of War; and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on, or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeable to the Constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land or naval forces, ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto, for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs: And furthermore, That the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner, as the President of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be, in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in the department of war, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books, and papers, appertaining to the said department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of war, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall, forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books, and papers in the office of Secretary for the department of war, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved,---August 7, 1789.
G. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

An ACT *for the establishment and support of* Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys *and* Public Piers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Cougress assembled, That all expences which shall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in the necessary support, maintainance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, erected, placed or sunk before the passing of this act, at the entrance of, or in any bay, inlet, harbour or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, shall be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States: Provided nevertheless, That none of the said expences shall continue to be so defrayed by the United States, after the expiration of one year from the day aforesaid, unless such light-houses, beacons, buoys public piers, shall in the mean time be ceded to, and vested in the United States, by the state or states respectively in which the same may be, together with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and together with the jurisdiction of the same.

And be it further enacted, That a light-house shall be erected near the entrance of the Chesapeake-bay, at such place, when ceded to the United States in manner aforesaid, as the President of the United States shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, which shall be approved by the President of the Unitied States, for building a light-house near the entrance of Chesapeake-bay, and for rebuilding, when necessary, and keeping in good repair, the light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers in the several states, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries, wages or hire of the person or persons appointed by the President, for the superintendance and care of the same.

And be it further enacted, That all Pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbours and ports of the United States, shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the states respectively wherein such Pilots may be, or with such laws as the states may respectively hereafter enact for the purpose, until further legislative provision shall be made by Congress.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved,---August 7, 1789.
G. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations, containing 400 acres, two of 150 acres each, and the other 100 acres of good land, situate in Newtown, Chester county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, the land joins together; a good saw-mill on one of the plantations, and a conveniency to build a grist mill, 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and well watered; the land is all well watered and well timbered, and good buildings on each plantation, adjoining lands of Thomas Willing, Esq; and Richard Fawke's tavern. Any gentleman inclining to purchase the whole or a part, may be informed of the terms and see the land, by applying to RICHARD FAWKES, sen. living on the premises, near the said tavern; the new Lancaster road runs through said land. §

Philadelphia, August 21. 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to SALE by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick house and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, on the west side of Fifth-street from the river Delaware, and between Race and Vine-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fifth-street 36 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet; bounded on the south and west by ground of Frederick Sickle, on the north by ground of the heirs of Frederick Sent, deceased, and on the east by Fifth-street aforesaid; subject to -----: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ludwig Karcher. by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-house, in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening------A Lot or Piece of Grouud, situate on the south-side of a certain 45 feet lane called Meadow lane, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth on said lane 48 feet, and continuing that breadth, on a parallel line, south, 19 degrees west, to the full extent of the north line of a creek or run of water called Cohocsin creek; bounded on the north by the west end of four lots of ground, adjoining Pool's Bridge, (now or late belonging to John Clifton) westward by ground of William Pidgeon and wife; subject to---

Also---Two certain two story Brick Messuages, and Lots of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west-side of Delaware Front-street continued in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said Front-street 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward with a certain lane or street 35 feet wide, eastward with Front-street aforesaid, southward with a lot and messuage now or late of John Clifton, and westward with ground in tenure of George Heyl; subject to ----: Taken in execution, as the property of Zacharias Endres, and to be sold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-house, in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening---A certain piece of meadow ground, situate in the township of Moyamensing, containing about seven acres, bounded on the east by the Gloucester road, on the west and north by ground of William Bingham, Esq; and on the south by Hezekiah Williams's ground.

And also, a piece of meadow ground, situate in the township of Moyamensing aforesaid, containing about 7 acres; bounded on the east by Gloucester road aforesaid, on the north by William Zanes's ground, on the south by a lane or road called Wheeler's or Stamper's lane, and on the west by Samuel Wetherill's ground; taken in execution as the property of Matthew Johns and Thomas Johns, and to be sold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house, (formerly called the City-Tavern) in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick house and kitchen, also, two two-story frame messuages, and a large bake oven, for carrying on the baking business, with two lots or pieces of ground adjoining each other, situate on the south side of Queen-street, between Water and Front-streets, in the district of Southwark and county of Philadelphia: containing in front on Queen-street about 43 feet and 3 inches, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded on the east by ground late of Andrew Hannis, deceased, on the south by Margaret Duncan's ground, on the west by ground of Philip Flick, and on the north by Queen-stree aforesaid; subject to ———. Taken in execution as the property of William Fullerton, late deceased, and to be sold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house, in Second-street, on Saturday, the 5th of September next, at 7 o,clock in the evening, three contiguous tracts, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the township of the Northern-Liberties, and county of Philadelphia: One of them beginning at a small walnut, in the line of William Allen's land; thence by the same north 22½ degrees east 63 perches to a stone; thence further by the same and John Naglee's land south 67½ degrees east 50 perches and 8-10ths, to a stone in the road; thence south 22½ west 63 perches to a corner marked black walnut-tree; thence by the said William Allen's land north 67½ deg. west 50 perches and 8-10ths, to the place of beginning; containing 20 acres, more or less.

One other of said tracts beginning at a post, a corner of John Justice's land, thence extending by the same and the road leading to Fair-hill, south 68 deg. east 200 perches to a marked black oak; thence by land of John Naglee, north 51 deg. east 50 perches to a post in the line of the other land of the said John Naglee; thence by the same and William Shute's land, north 70 deg. west 224 perches to a post; thence by ------- Justice's land, south 20½ deg. west 36 perches and 7-10ths to the place of beginning, containining 51¼ acres of land, more or less.

On this tract is a small but elegant stone-house, stone-kitchen, ice-house, stone spring-house, stone barn, root-house, barrack-house, &c. a great variety and quantity of elegant fruit trees, and two large bearing orchards.

The other of said tracts beginning at a stone set for a corner of said Bond's land; thence south 70 deg. east 73 perches and 7-10ths, to a corner stone; thence south 23 deg. west 34 perches and 2-10th, to a corner stone in the line of Tench Francis's land; thence by the said line south 70 degrees east 147½ perches to a corner stone in the said line; thence by land of said John Naglee, north 26½ deg. west 78 perches and 8 10ths to another corner stone; thence by the line of the said Thomas Bond's other land, west-northwest 162 deg. and 8-10ths to a corner stone in the middle of the road leading from Fair Hill to the Falls of Schuylkill; thence by the said Bond's other land south 18¼ deg. west 26 perches and 9 10ths to the place of beginning; containing 50 acres and 115 perches, exclusive of said road; taken in execution, as the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, late deceased, and to be sold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Chester county, August 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be oxposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of West-Bradford, containing in the whole 26 acres, more or less, bounded by lands now or late of Benjamin Collins, Abel Griffith, John Jackson, Robert Thornton, and others; taken in execuion as the estate of George Jacobs, and to be sold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheaiff.

CAME to the Springhouse, the 29th of July last, a black MARE, supposed to be about 12 years old, 15 hands high, with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

August 1, 1789. § CHRISTIAN DULL.

And Provided, That no action or profecution ſhall be maintained in any caſe under this act, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been commenced within three years next after the penalty or forfeiture was incurred.

And be it further enacted, That all ſhips, veſſels, goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall be condemned by virtue of this act, ſhall be ſold by the proper officer of the court in which ſuch condemnation ſhall be had, to the higheſt bidder at public auction, by order of ſuch court, and at ſuch place as the court may appoint, giving at leaſt fifteen days notice (except in caſe of periſhable goods) in one or more public newſpapers of the place where ſuch ſale ſhall be, or if no paper is publiſhed in ſuch place, in one or more of the papers publiſhed in the neareſt place thereto.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties, fines and forfeitures, recovered by virtue of this act (and not otherwiſe appropriated) ſhall, after deducting all proper coſts and charges, be diſpoſed of as follows: One moiety ſhall be for the uſe of the United States, and paid into the treaſury thereof; the other moiety ſhall be divided into three equal parts, and paid to the collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor of the diſtrict wherein the ſame ſhall have been incurred; and in ſuch diſtricts where only two of the aforeſaid officers ſhall have been eſtabliſhed, the ſaid moiety ſhall be equally divided between them; and in ſuch diſtricts where only one of the aforeſaid officers ſhall have been eſtabliſhed, the ſaid moiety ſhall be given to ſuch officer: Provided nevertheleſs, That in all caſes where ſuch penalties, fines, and forfeitures, ſhall be recovered in purſuance of information given to ſuch collector by any perſon, other than the ſaid naval-officer and ſurveyor, the one half of ſuch moiety ſhall be given to the informer, and the remainder thereof ſhall be diſpoſed of between the collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, in manner and form as above limited and expreſſed.

And whereas The States of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, and North-Carolina, have not as yet ratified the preſent conſtitution of the Uni ted States, by reaſon whereof this act doth not extend to the collecting of duties within either of the ſaid two States, and it is thereby become neceſſary that the following proviſion with reſpect to goods, wares or merchandize imported from either of the ſaid two States ſhould for the preſent take place;

Be it therefore further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize, not of their own growth or manufacture, which ſhall be imported from either of the two States of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, or North-Carolina, into any other port or place within the limits of the United States, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace, ſhall be ſubject to the like duties, ſeizures and forfeitures, as goods, wares or merchandize, imported from any ſtate or country without the ſaid limits.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, ſubject to the payment of duties, ſhall be brought into the United States in any other manner than by ſea, nor in any ſhip or veſſel leſs than thirty tons burthen, except within the diſtrict of Louiſville, and except alſo in ſuch veſſels as are now actually on their voyages; nor ſhall be landed, or unladen, at any other place than is by this act directed, under the penalty of ſeizure and forfeiture of all ſuch veſſels, goods, wares or merchandize, brought in, landed or unladen in any other manner. And all goods, wares and merchandize brought into the United States by land, contrary to this act, ſhall be forfeited, together with the carriages, horſes and oxen, that ſhall be employed in conveying the ſame.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---July 31, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,
WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and grat efully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11*th*, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

Durham Furnace to be rented.

THE ſubſcriber will rent Durham Furnace, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are ſix valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the leſſee, would rent the Furnace low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. This Furnace would ſuit a Forge Maſter, to make pigs for his own uſe and ſome caſtings which he might do by two or three months blaſt, with only the addition of two teams to thoſe he muſt have for his forge, as there is every year a ſufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for ſo ſhort a blaſt, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the Furnace. ‡ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh township, Montgomery county, on Sunday, the 16 h inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named MOSES COX, country born, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlim built, is of a ſandy complexion, his hair inclining much to red had on and took with him, a white corduroy jacket, with a whitiſh woolen back to it, a pair of jean breeches, a pair of white and blue ſtriped cotton trowſers, calf-ſkin ſhoes almoſt new, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1789. † HENRY SCHEETZ.

*** Notice is hereby given, That there will be a meeting of the *Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America*, on TUESDAY, the 6th of *October* next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

Philad. Aug. 8, 1789. BENJ. MOORE, *Secretary.*

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Griffith, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, whereon Thomas Griffith formerly lived, containing 200 acres, is well proportioned with plough land, meadow and woodland, there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone milk-houſe over a good ſpring of water, a frame barn, with other out buildings, an orchard of about 100 bearing apple-trees, alſo a variety of cherry and other fruit trees; it is bounded by lands of George Fox, John Nice and others, is about 7 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Frankford, and 3 from Germantown. The conditions of ſale will be made known and attendance given on the premiſes, by ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER, and)
Aug. 10. JOSEPH HAIGHT,) Executors.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1789.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, (if not ſooner diſpoſed of at private ſale) at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of *Robert Irwin*, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, the ſign of the White Horſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Zane-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eigh h-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Zane-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet or thereabouts, and in length or depth about 130 feet, be the ſame more or leſs; there are erected thereon a brick kitchen, about 16 feet in front, and 18 or 19 feet in depth; a frame kitchen adjoining thereto, and frame ſtables. Alſo two other lots, (which, from their ſituation, cannot be divided) nearly oppoſite the former, one containing in front on Zane-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet; the other at the foot of the latter, containing alſo 20 feet in front, and in length or depth 40 feet alſo; the firſt deſcribed lot with the brick kitchen thereon is ſubject to the payment of £ 6 per annum to Joſeph Potts, and the back lot laſt deſcribed ſubject to the payment of 40*ſ.* to William Shipley; the ſecond deſcribed lot is clear of ground rent. The premiſes will be ſhewn by either of the ſubſcribers to any perſon applying.

Any one inclining to purchaſe all or either of the ſaid lots may know the terms before the day of ſale, by applying to

DAVID EVERHART, or) *Adminiſtrators of John*
GEORGE BIGLER.) *Bigler, deceaſed.*

MRS. PINE'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

To be SOLD,

AVERY valuable Plantation, ſituate in Eaſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and two from the Spread Eagle, on Lancaſter road, containing 150 acres, whereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms below and three above, ſtone kitchen, a ſtream of water running by the door, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, with one ſtory above for grain, done in the beſt manner, a large frame barn, ſufficient to hold all the grain, a ſtone ſhed 50 feet long and 18 feet wide, two ſtories high, done off for horſes and cows in the beſt manner; 300 grafted apple-trees of the beſt kind, maydukes, plumb-trees and 100 cherry-trees, 20 acres of watered meadow, and 60 acres of good woodland, the plough-land as good as any in the county, all in good repair.

Likewiſe to be ſold, another valuable Plantation, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing 130 acres, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, log kitchen and log barn, a good well of water near the door, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, 15 acres of watered meadow, and ten acres more can be made and watered, and 50 acres of good woodland; there are two ſtreams of water running thro' the land, ſufficient for a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, with twenty feet fall; this place joins Dr. Bernard Vanleer's land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Reading Forge, or to ALEXANDER CLAY, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ SAMUEL VANLEER.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

WHEREAS Mary Fenemore, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board. This is to forewarn any perſon to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ABRAHAM FENEMORE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1789. ‡

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, in July laſt, a red and white MILK COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM SHANNON.

TO BE SOLD BY

Henry Drinker,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet,

A variety of Iron Caſtings;

CONSISTING of pots, from one to eight gallons, kettles of ſeveral ſizes, Dutch ovens round and oval, ſkilfets, ſtew pans, tea-kettles, bake plates, cart boxes, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights, fan cogs, branding irons for flour, No. 2, 196, &c. As he propoſes to decline the manufacturing many of the above articles in future, the ſtock on hand of ſuch, which is conſiderable, and in general neat patterns and well made, will be ſold in quantities, at low rates. He purpoſes to keep a ſupply of Pot-Aſh Kettles, and Kettles of a proper form and ſize for the making of ſugar from the Maple Tree; forge hammers, run from an air furnace, and the metal carefully tempered for this uſe, and may be generally had of him, and rollers for ſlitting mills are caſt with like care at ſaid furnace.

A quantity of low priced Iriſh linens, and a variety of Printed Linens and Linen Handkerchiefs; alſo Live Feathers, and a late Importation of Quills, ſuited for ſchools and compting-houſes, to be ſold at ſame place.

The Mount Clare Mills

(Situate within two miles of Baltimore town, and have water carriage for ſmall veſſels to the mill door)

ARE now in excellent order, and will be let, or grind by the year for any perſon that will contract for a quantity, either for a certain ſum per hundred buſhels, or for a portion of the grain, as may be agreed upon by the parties. Any perſons inclining to contract may apply to THOMAS BROWN, who lives at the mills, and has the management of them.

Propoſals by letter, directed to Thomas Brown, will be attended to. †

Baltimore county, Maryland, July, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Sarah Bryan*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to

July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfield, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, two boys, one a Negroe named CUFF, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, limps with his left leg, owing to a cut with an axe, which appears by a conſiderable ſcar on his ancle. The other a white boy, named Jacob Embley, about 15 years of age, ſandy complexion, 5 feet high, pretty well ſet. They took with them when they went away, two hats, one a fur, the other wool, one deep blue coat pretty much worn, three jackets, one of white linen, three ſhirts home made, two pair of tow trowſers, one ditto ſtriped, two cotton handkerchiefs, one blue and white, the other red and white, a new tow frock, two pair of half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Fifty Shillings for either, paid by SAMUEL WESCOTT.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking them away at their peril. §

WHEREAS I, *Jane Graham*, of the townſhip of Honeybrook, and county of Cheſter, did, by an inſtrument of writing given under my hand and ſeal, conſtitute my ſon Jared Graham to be my whole and ſole Attorney at law. I do hereby make known unto all perſons that I do revoke and diſannul ſaid power of attorney, and do utterly diſallow ſaid Jared Graham further to act in my name or on my behalf, or to commence any ſuit, to receive, or pay or diſcharge any debt on my account, and to deſiſt in proſecution of any ſuit already commenced. And I do hereby diſcharge all perſons to pay any debt due to me unto ſaid Jared Graham after the date hereof, as witneſs my hand and ſeal.

June 20, 1789. JANE GRAHAM, *(Seal)*

N. B. All perſons are hereby diſcharged to treſpaſs or remove property from the ſubſcriber's premiſes at their peril. ‡

Drugs and Medicines,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Shop Furniture, Phials, *&c. &c.*

Juſt arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol,

And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by

Townſend Speakman,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet,

Jeſuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, *&c.*

On very low terms by the quantity.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Put up for ſea or the uſe of families in the country, with proper directions, and Phyſicians Preſcriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ſtrict attention being paid to their orders, and his beſt endeavours to give them entire ſatisfaction. § 6w.

A few hogſheads of excellent

MOLASSES

FOR SALE BY

John & Joſeph Clark,

At their Store in *Water-ſtreet*, thirteen doors above *Market-ſtreet*,

ALSO,

JAMAICA Spirits in hogſheads,
Weſt-India and country Rum in ditto,
Sugars in hogſheads and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Alſpice and Pepper in bales,
Chocolate in boxes,
Rice in tierces,
Raiſins in kegs,
Bohea Tea in cheſts,
Souchong ditto in quarter ditto,
Sweet Oil in boxes,
Nails in caſks, Shot,
Powder in ditto, of an excellent quality,
Indigo, Snuff in bottles and bladders, ditto,
Copperas, Gin in caſes and pipes, &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.